We claim:

1. A method of communicating comprising the steps of:

translating a signal into waves/particles;

emitting at least one stream of waves/particles from a source location to a receiving location at a spaced relationship from said source location;

receiving said waves/particles at the receiving location;

detecting said waves/particles at the receiving location,

interpreting the effects of said waves/particles to provide a reconstruction of the digital signal for use at said receiving location;

the emitting causing the momentum of the waves/particles to travel from said source location to said receiving location at a speed that is greater than the speed of light in a vacuum over at least part of the path between emitting and receiving.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein said translating step includes encoding with a computer processor which encodes the digital signals into activation sequences.

3. The method of claim 1 wherein said emitting step includes exciting a bifurcated array of entopic time-synchronized exciters within said source location.

4. The method of claim 3 wherein said receiving step includes in said receiving location, a remote sensor array aligned with said bifurcated array of entopic time-synchronized exciters within said source location.

5. The method of claim 1 wherein said emitting is accomplished by one of the group: electron guns, photon emitters, and quantum wave/particle emitters.

6. The method of claim 3 wherein said emitting is accomplished by one of the group: electron guns, photon emitters, and quantum wave/particle emitters.

7. The method of claim 4 wherein said emitting is accomplished by one of the group: electron guns, photon emitters, and quantum wave/particle emitters.

8. The method of claim 7, wherein a number and a type of emitting are selected based upon established probability requirements for error detection and correction.

9. The method of claim 2, further comprising the step of determining a positioning and an alignment of said waves/particles by detection sensitivity, location of detection device, and processor enhanced alignment capabilities of the remote sensor array.

10. The method of claim 9 including the step of establishing a location in the detector by bit mapping to at least one excited pixel.

11. The method of claim 1, wherein the emitting step includes using a gain-assisted linear anomalous dispersion superluminal light propagation cell to reduce the delay between a terrestrial location and a synchronously orbiting location.

12. The method of claim 1, wherein the emitting step includes using a gain-assisted linear anomalous dispersion superluminal light propagation cell to reduce the delay between a terrestrial location and a location on another planet.

13. The method of claim 1, wherein the emitting step includes using a gain-assisted linear anomalous dispersion superluminal light propagation cell to reduce the delay between a terrestrial location and a location on a satellite.

14. An apparatus for communication, comprising:

a translator that translates signals into waves/particles;

an emitter that transmits said waves/particles from a source location to a destination location at a spaced relationship from said source location;

a receiver that receives said waves/particles at the destination location;

a detector that detects said waves/particles at the destination location,

an interpreter at said destination location that interprets effects of said waves/particles allowing a reconstruction of said digital signals for use at said destination location; and

said transmission of the waves/particles from said source location to said destination location is by momentum of the waves/particles that traverse at least part of the path between emitter and receiver at a speed that is greater than the speed of light in a vacuum.

15. The apparatus of claim 14, further comprising a gain-assisted linear anomalous dispersion superluminal light propagation cell to reduce the delay between a terrestrial source location and a synchronously orbiting destination location.

16. The apparatus of claim 14, further comprising a gain-assisted linear anomalous dispersion superluminal light propagation cell to reduce the delay between a terrestrial source location and a destination location on another planet.

17. The apparatus of claim 14, further comprising a gain-assisted linear anomalous dispersion superluminal light propagation cell to reduce the delay between a terrestrial source location and a destination location on an earth orbiting satellite.